

**Table 1. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Virgin Islands, 2012**

Ownership	Part of body affected <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	50	19.7	16	6.6
private industry	3 TRUNK	30	10.5	10	9.4
private industry	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	20	8.2	6	10.8
state government	All Selected Parts	30	26.7	4	6.9
state government	3 TRUNK	20	16.4	5	9.1
state government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	20	15.5	4	9.4
state government	322 Lumbar region	20	13.4	4	10.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of time workers were affected by an injury or illness. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days are represented in actual values. Median days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) are not directly comparable to median days away from work (DAFW).

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

<sup>6</sup> Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 17, 2013